Centrally sponsored schemes during the last three years. State-wise and Scheme-wise alongwith the allocation made under the same for the current year;

(b) whether the impact of these Schemes have been reviewed/assessed recently;

(c) the details thereof alongwith the reasons for slow progress, State-wise and year-wise for schemes under execution particularly in Maharashtra; and

(d) the details of the targets set and achieved under the various Schemes in Maharashtra during the last three years alongwith the targets set for current year scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (d) Various Central Ministries/Departments of Government of India are concerned with the Central Schemes/Centrally Sponsored Schemes falling within their purview and these schemes are monitoried by respective Ministires/ Departments. The Planning Commission has no direct role in their implementation and a consolidated list of such schemes is not maintained in the Planning Commission.

Indicators of Human Development

1903. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are wide variation in indicators of human development;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the variation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG)) (a) and (b) Variation in Life Expectancy at Birth Literacy, Infant Mortality, Death Rate and Birth Rate, Across states is given in the enclosed statement (*see* below)

Statement

Selected Indicators of Human Development for Major States

	State	Life expectancy at birth (Years)[2] (1986—90)	Literacy rate[3] 1991			I.M.R.[4]	Death rate (Prov. esti. of the SRS 1993)	
			Total	Male (Per cent)	Female		(Per thousand)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59.1	44.09	55.13	32.72	64	8.4	24.1
2.	Assam	53.6	52.89	61.87	43.03	81	10.2	29.5
3.	Bihar	54.9	38.48	52.49	22.89	70	10.6	32.1
4.	Gujarat	57.7	61.29	73.13	48.64	58	8.1	0
5.	Haryana	62.2	55.85	69.10	40.47	65	7.8	0 6
6.	Karnataka	61.1	56.04	67.26	44.34	67	8.0	25.5
7.	Kerala	69.5	89.81	93.62	86.17	13	6.0	17.3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	53.0	44.20	58.42	28.85	106	12.6	33.4
9.	Maharashtra	62.6	64.87	76.56	52.32	50	7.2	25.0
10.	Orissa	54.4	49.09	63.09	34.68	110	12.2	27.2
11.	Punjab	65.2	58.51	65.66	50.41	55	7.9	26.3
12.	Rajasthan	55.2	38.55	54.99	20.44	82	9.0	33.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Tamil Nadu	60.5	62.66	73.75	51.33	56	8.0	19.2
14. Uttar Pradesh	53.4	41.60	55.73	25.31	93	11.4	36.0
15. West Bengal	60.8	57.70	67.81	56.56	58	7.3	25.6
All India	57.7	52.21	64.13	39.29	74	9.2	23.3

Major States include State with population of 10 million and aboye as per 1991 Census.
[2]Data relate to average over 1986—90 as estimated by the SRS and centred at 1988.
[3]Relate to population aged 7 years and above and excludes Jammu & Kashmir for All India.
[4]Infant Mortality Rate.

Source: (1) Cols 2,6,7 and 8 Occasional Paper No. 1 of 1994, Sample Registration System (SRS), the Registrar General of India
(2) Cols. 3,4, and 5 are based on Final Population Total of 1991 Census, Series-1 Paper No. 2 of 1992, the Registrar General of India.

Source: Economic Survey 1994-95, Table 9.3

The reason for such variations is uneven development of economic and social potentials.

(c) State Governments implement programmes for improvement of health, literacy and maternal and child health. Central Plan supplements the States efforts through centrally sponsored schemes for control of epidimics spread of elementary education, health and nutrition of children and expectant and lactating mothers. Targets for these schemes take into account the variations in literacy, morbidity and infant mortality.

Land acquisition claims against Neyveli Lignite Corporation

1904. SHRI R. MARGABANDU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the alarming tendency of land acquisition claims particularly against Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) whether Government have got proposal to settle the claims by negotiations on the basis of recent High Court judgement; and

(c) whether action can be taken against officials for the misuse of N.I.C. funds by dragging the on court proceedings deliberately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Out of 9000 acres of patta land acquired by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation so far since 1977, under the Tamilnadu Land Acquisition Act, claims relating to 2000 cases involving about 2,400 acres are pending for decision.

(b) In the course of a meeting held in April, 1995, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the Madras High Court has advised that the litigation should be minimised through negotiations. This advice of the Madras High Court has been received by NLC and Government.

(c) As genuine grounds exist for disputing the claims, there is no question of taking any action against officials of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Indian Domestic maids Going Abroad

1905. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the over exploitation of Indian maids in South Asia, Middle East and Britain where it has been reported that their passports are taken and they are kept as slaves;

(b) whether it is also a fact the Indian Export Promotion Council is exporting 75,000 maids to Singapore, as Philippines had pulled out their entire work force of maids following the hanging of a Philippines maid; and